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The Strike War.

In a situation as acute as that of the steel strike, no one knows what a day big Lindsey & McCutcheon mill was started with non-union labor, much to of that immertal instrument. the surprise of the strikers; but there was no attempt on their part to interfere. It seems to be the policy of an object lesson of their ability to resume operations in spite of them.

Behind this movement, of course, is that the trust is determined to pursue that course. What immediate effect the agers appear to be satisfied that it will who will obey the Shaffer order. On the other hand, the people at strike headquarters claim to have surprises in store for the trust. As matters stand.

The Drift of American Sentiment.

In an article intended to show that the fears of the anti-imperialists are groundless, the "New York Independent" indulges in some very curious, and, if we may with propriety use the term, shallow reasoning. The argument of the "Independent" is, in substance, that the whole drift of public sentiment in this country has been in the direction of larger and broader liberty; therefore, it cannot be possible that there is any purpose to deny the full measure of American liberty to the would be no question of imperialism before the country. At all events there would be no ground for the contention that the foreign policy of the Administration is imperialistic in character, for the drift of sentiment referred to by the "Independent" would have manifested itself in the treatment of the

islands ceded to us by Spain.

It is very true that prior to the Treaty of Paris the drift of sentiment in the United States had been in the direction of broader and more endirection of broader and more enlarged freedom for the masses of the people. But it so happens that the policy adopted toward Porto Rico and the Philippines shows a direct counter current, and this it is that has raised in the solution of the people of the solution of losing nervous and but he added in the Naval Acidency, and he does not stand high in the estimation of naval officers as Sampson does. Of the two men Sampson is respected far more." Emperor, place a crown upon his head, pointed Howison as a member of the and claim supreme power, being sup- Schley Court of Enquiry, he did not thing could be done about it. ported in his course by the dominant know of this public expression of the face of such facts, what weight could | cipal matter at issue, and did not know could be none, because the drift of shield; but it is only a possibility that idity. Nowadays a thief, a murderer, American sentiment had always been we can concede, or that the American the other way? Such a contention public would think of conceding; the would be absurd; and yet it is essentially the argument which the 'Independent" makes.

It is not a question of the former drift of public sentiment, but one of what we are doing now. It is because the treatment of Porto Rico and the of the nation, and outrage the naval Philippines is utterly at variance with service and justice by supporting the the former drift that yast numbers of intelligent and patriotic people have taken the alarm. In what possible way greatest and most glorious naval viccan the denial of constitutional rights tories in our history, without incurring to Porto Rico make for an extension of opprobrium. If so, the Administration unknown as a food, not because they liberty? The present Administration has asserted the principle that the President and Congress have absolutely unrestrained power in newly as quired territory. In what way does the assertion of absolute power over other peoples show a drift toward liberty? If when the Administration urged this doctrine it had been repudiated by his party, we may be sure that the "Independent" would have made haste to declare that such repudiation showed the unswerving devotion of the American people to the great principles of constitutional government upon which the Republic was founded. The Repub-

Again, we may ask, in what way doe the denial of constitutional safeguards to ten million Fülpinos, and, in fact, in their own native land show a strengthening sentiment in favor of liberty among the American people The Speener resolution empowered the President to establish a government of pure absolutism in those Islands. It is beside the question to argue that the President is a kindly man and will no abuse his power. This is not a question of men, but of principles. Russia is as much a despotism now as it was in the days of Peter the Great or Catherine the Second, although the present Czar is a kindly man. The fact that a particular Russian Czar happens to be kindly disposition does not make Rus sia a Republic, by any means.

rebuke the policy, but actually sane

tioned it, we must reach the opposite

conclusion that the drift of public sen-

timent so far as that party is con-

cerned is away from constitutional gov-

ernment and in the direction of abso

The "Independent" says; "The United States is a country of liberty. It was the parent of government by the people. The whole genius of our Constitution is for freedom." These things have all been true until recently. They ought to be true now, and it is beenus the principles stated by the "Independent" have been disregarded and per-

verted in the new territories that the cry of "imperialism" has been raised. In an argument on behalf of the Administration's foreign policy it is almost an insult to common intelligence to say that "the whole genius of our Constitution is for freedom," when under that policy the "genius of the Constitution" is held to have no application to Porto Rice and the Philippines.

After thus stating the principles of the American Government, the "Independent" then proceeds to speak of our "colonial system," and the manner in which we are governing allen races in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Intermingled with this is much in the way of glittering generalities about free in the Philippines as soon as it can be done, all of which sounds well, even if 18,965 It is somewhat out of harmony with the has been shown that in all probability facts. The simple truth is that under the Administration's policy there can be no free popular government in those islands, for the reason that any such government is merely one of sufferance and not of right. As the matter now stands, the President can establish a free popular government today and abolish it tomorrow. That may be the or an hour may bring forth. Yesterday Constitution." If so, it would be indevelopments were few. On the whole, teresting to have that able fournal exthey were favorable to the trust. The plain what would constitute a case of governing in disregard of the "genius

The general sentiment expressed in Messrs. Morgan, Schwab and their as- our exchanges yesterday, and what ad- the extinction of the human race. But sociates to reopen one plant after an- ditional we hear this morning, is ample | we know that during the last half cenother, and thus present to the strikers evidence that the "Boston Record's" re- tury in Great Britain and the United vival of Howison's Charlestown interview in July, 1898, has created a strong provement in the physical development impression throughout the country that of both men and women, and the same the tacit notice that mills once placed in he is not a fit man to sit on the Schley is probably true in Germany. The dicommission with non-union labor will | Court of Enquiry. We have Secretary remain non-union, and there is no doubt | Long's promise that the members of the | ing to psychological causes; and we tribunal would be men who had taken may safely conclude that these causes no personal stand in connection with will effectually prevent either the overcovert threat may have on the men or- the Sampson scandal, and who could population of the earth in its entirety dered out next Sunday and Monday re-not be accused of expressing an opinion mains to be seen. The corporation man- either in favor of the claims of Sampson to the honors of the Santiago vicbe potent to greatly reduce the number tory, or in support of the rights of the actual victor to the laurels of the great sea fight fought and won by Commodore Schley. But, if appearances go for anything, a man who must have it is yet anybody's game. The crux will been known to Acting Secretary Hackett and Crowninshield, as a bitter which decent Americans will make is not to be escaped. They will believe that the design of the navy ring conspirators to suppress the truths of history and to deprive Rear Admiral Schley of the credit due him, in the interests of the absentee, Sampson, has become desperate and regardless of consequences, and they will expect and demand the intervention of President McKinley.

If what Howison is reported to have said in the interview referred to be people of our newly acquired terri- what he did say, then it is manifest tories. If the fact were as stated, there that he has prejudged the case which he has been appointed to investigate judicially, and he is disqualified from sitting in it. What is charged against him is that on the occasion mentioned, which was just after Schley's destrue tion of the Spanish squadron, he declared that "to Sampson belongs the credit for the victory," and he is said to have added the following attack upon Schley. We quote from his language as printed in the "Boston Rec-

some man should assume the title of the possibility that, when Hackett ap- their victim helpless, and get out of political party of the nation. In the appointee's views concerning the prinbe attached to an argument that there that Howison was as prejudiced in rewas no imperialism in the country, and gard to the same as himself or Crowninprobability being that Hackett and Crowninshield were completely advised of Howison's mental attitude when they a thing as the railway police, but it is selected him.

It is possible that the Administration imagines it can defy the public opinion conspiracy to punish a gallant officer and citizen for winning one of the is sadly mistaken. The American people have reached a definite conclusion in the premises, and it is that the honors of Santiago belong to Rear Admiral Schley, and that the consnirators who are trying to rob him of them dedisgrace from the service.

And now England, or rather the United Kingdom, is becoming alarmed over the declining birth rate in that country. In 1875 the annual birth rate was thirty-five per thousand and the death rate twenty-one. Since then the because people consider them fit only death rate has fallen to eighteen, which for the poor. Brown bread, corn bread, lican party having not only failed to is indicative of better sanitary conditions and perhaps an improvement in medical and surgical art. Standing by itself, this would be a very encouraging feature. But it does not stand alone, like cheap fare, but because they have for the birth rate is also falling off, having declined to twenty-nine per thousand. This decline in the birth rate is said to be more rapid than that of France for the same period of time. a denial to them of all political rights It is pointed out that this ratio of de crease, if continued, would soon bring the population of the United Kingdom to a standstill, because there is no chance for anything like an offset in diminished death rate, which, as already stated, is now down to eighteen per thousand. In spite of every san tary precaution, with every possible improvement in medicine and surgery and even in the face of Dowleism and Christian Science, people will continu to die when their physical organism

are worn out. But we need not stop with the United Kingdom. In a letter to the 'London Times" Dr. Fremantle, the dean of Ri pon, states that the same phenomenopresents itself all over Europe, except in Russia, with England leading th way. That is to say, the birth rate is

and also to lessen its immediate sig

There is probably no more important question confronting the human race than this matter of increase-the exces of births over deaths, for it has a direct bearing upon the future of mankind as a whole, and also upon the rel ative power of nations. For example, if the population of France should remain stationary for the next fifty years, and those of Germany, Great Britain, and Russia continue to in-crease as they have been dollar clearly France would be completely overshadowed by all of those countries in the matter of physical power as represented by population-assuming, of course, popular government to be established that the populations of these other countries showed no degeneracy.

But with no check to the increase, it only a few centuries would be required to crowd the world uncomfortably and greatly intensify the struggle for existence. This, as The Times has heretofore suggested, would in itself naturally check the increase. We also intimated that long before that point was reached sociological conditions might come into operation that would produce of an almost stationary population that is now observed in France. Judging from recent developments, that time may be nearer at hand than the mos of us have imagined.

If this reduction of the birth rate were the result of physical degeneracy, it might be regarded as foreshadowing States there has been a marked im minished birth rate is undoubtedly owor the extinction of the human race,

The Trouble at Panama.

The President of the Panama Railway Company has addressed the Government, expressing his fear that the potic power. line between Aspinwall and Panama is in danger of being damaged and traffic suspended, if nothing worse, at the hands of the Colombian insurgents. Sampson partisan has been chosen as a Accordingly, the Machias will be fitted member of the court. The deduction out and despatched to the scene as soon Here, then, is a fresh field for Mr. Shafas possible, and further steps may be necessary.

In 1885, in similar circumstances, it was necessary to send a landing party of marines and bluejackets to hold the railway. From present indications, something of the sort may have to be done again. The Colombians must "jollies" and "jackies" who mean busi-

The Railway Criminal,

The railway tramp, has cropped up again, this time in Plainfield, New Jersey. A gang of masked men bound and gagged a Polish woman who keeps a boarding house in that place, and searched the house for valuables, finding nearly six hundred dollars. Such incidents are not as uncommon as they should be in small towns on the line of the great railways, and they illustrate a new danger which has come to light since the birth of the steam engine.

The immense facility of transportation afforded by the network of railcould with very little trouble enter the house, do their dasturdly work, leave town and into New York before any-

Before the time of the railway, the malefactor had for refuge only the woods and swamps, and the slums of large cities, and he could not move from place to place with any great rapor any other criminal can be discharged from a jail in Illinois and be in New York within a day if he is able to beg steal, or pay for a ride. There is such necessarily more or less ineffective There are too many rascals in the United States, and their means of circulation are uncomfortably abundant.

Neglected Native Foods

It was recently stated by an Irish gentleman that in the part of Ireland from which he came blackberries were were not found there, but because they were so plentiful as to be regarded as too common for use. The housewife, in short, considered that she would be wasting her sugar and her time by making jam, wine, preserves, or pics of them.

This statement has since been contradicted, and it is probable that such a condition of things existed only in a part of Ireland, if it did anywhere; but it is not at all an impossible situation. Some of the richest, most delicious, and most healthful foods produced by our own country are allowed to go to waste because people consider them fit only beans, molasses, and many edible cuts of beef and mutton are disdained in favor of more expensive and less nutritious food, not because people do not an idea that it is somehow beneath

their dignity to eat it. It might be worth while for son fashionable restaurant to make a spe cialty of a few cheap and old-fashoned dishes, served daintily but simply. The profit would be considerable for the materials would cost almost nothing; the only labor required would be that of hunting for some old-fashioned housewife who could make them as they should be made.

The fact is that foodstuffs which are ommon, if they are healthful and good. ught to form the main diet of people n moderate circumstances. The fruits which grow without coaxing in this clinate should be cultivated and caten in preference to imported tropical prodicts. There is no wisdom in neglecting the abundant and comparatively inexpensive blackberry, strawberry, raspberry, and apple, for the sake of ba names and pineapples. This has been fone to such an extent that owing to way. That is to say, the birth rate is falling more rapidly in England than elsewhere. It has frequently been stated of late that the same is true of the United States, although the immense immigration into the country has tended to divert attention from it, the lack of profit in the cultivation of

food products of all parts of the earth, and to borrow right and left from the gastronomy of all nations, there is no use in wasting the resources at hand, especially when there are people everywhere who have not enough to eat. The foolish and senseless idea that a bill of fare which is cheap is not as

good, per se, as one which is costly, ought to be dispelled. It is to be regretted that the attempt settle the strike in San Francisco has failed, and that the end now seems to be far off in the future. Within the last lay or two some other associations of laborers have joined the strikers, and in ome important lines the industries of the city are almost paralyzed. Mayor Whalen made an earnest effort to bring about an adjustment, and two or three days ago it looked as if he might be suc essful. But the outlook is not good at this time. As in the case of the great steel strike, the demand of the San Francisco strikers is simply for the recognition of the unions. They profess to be entirely satisfied with their pay and the hours of labor.

After several days of silence Lord Kitchener again comes to the front with the statement that another of his frontier of his troopers captured, together with has invaded the most secluded precincts their horses. The War Office in London of foreign cities and furnishes a con-"Independent's" idea of government in accordance with the "genius of the large part of it, the same phenomenon makes a great deal of the captures of worn-out Boers and their women, but if by the thrifty and time-saving tourist, we know how to count, the honors have Hardly a Continental town of any size been not much on the British side for but has felt the effects of electric expan-

It need surprise no one to learn that Filipinos were not over enthusiastic at the inauguration of Governor Taft. The inauguration implied a measurable supplanting of the military power by the civil, but beyond that the ceremony had little or no significance to the natives. Governor Taft came to them merely the satrap of President McKiniey, and the government set up was just as absolute as if the Governor had been named by the Czar of all the Russias. No people ever warmed up much over that kind of a government. If Governor Taft and his associates in office had sworn to perform their duties in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, there i good reason to believe that there would have been more enthusiasm. The people of a Territory from which the Constitution has been excluded can hardly be expected to burst many blood vessels cheer ing at the inauguration of a government which, to them, simply represents des

It was announced in New York ye erday that the Morgan combination had taken over the fifteen plants of the Shelby Steel Tube Manufacturing Company, all operated with non-union labor fer's Amalgamated missionary activity If the trust can keep the Shelby plants will rather tend to disarrange the strike plans.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Carnegle has offered Montreal moderate their transports or ours will si50,000 for a library, provided the city will contribute a site and spend \$15,000 for a library, provided the city will contribute a site and spend \$15,000 for a library.

Eusiness engagements will preven Thomas B. Reed from delivering an address at the Old Home Week celebration in Portland, Me.

Subscriptions in St. Paul to buy a loving cup for Dr. Justice Ohage, who had presented the city with free baths, came in so rapidly that it has been decided to erect a drinking fountain as a testimonial to the dector.

The University of Goettingen has be towed the degree of doctor of philosophy honoris causa upon Joseph Joachim, the great German violinist, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.

Geronimo, the seted Indian, has an-nounced his conversion to Christianity and is, to all appearances, a devout be-

Prof. Halsey C. Ives has been appointed chief of the Fine Arts Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He has been in charge of the Museum of Fine Aris in St. Louis since 1881. He has received decorations from the King of Sweden and the King of Denmark, and has a wide reputation in the world of art. Henry Chisholm, of Cleveland, a grad-

works owned by his millionaire father in works owned by his millionaire father in the Ohio city, and earns \$1.5 a day. Young Chisholm does not make-believe work, but is always, an duty at 7 o'clock in the morning, his determination being to learn rivet-making thoroughly. He does not agree with Schwab, the Steel Trust man, that education is a bar to progress in manufacturing.

In his recent buccalaureate sermon President Buckham, of the University of Vermont, thus defined a gentleman: "A gentleman is one who is more thoughtful of others feelings than of his own rights, and more thoughtful of others' rights than of his own feelings."

Dr. Jay G. Eldridge, a member of the Faculty of Yale University, has resigned his place to accept the chair of modern languages at the University of Idaho.

Mrs. Mary Austin Carroll, of Boston, whose father, Arthur W. Austin, was ; whose father, Arthur W. Austin, was a well known lawyer, and who died on July 26, 1881, and left the income of the estate, valued at about \$490,000, to her for life and then to the University of Virginia, has arranged that the income of the entire estate, less \$6,000 reserved for herself, shall be transferred to the University of Virginia after April 1, 1907.

Word has been received in New Haven of the serious Illness of Prof. Gustave J. Stoeckel, for nearly a quarter of a century at the head of the music department of Yale. He was during that time the col-Fale. He was during that time the col-ege organist, reiting when the music school was being organized about stx rears ago. Prof. Stockel is over seventy years old and has not enjoyed ragged health for several years. He is at the bome of his son, Judge Stockel, in Nor-lolk, Conn.

St. Clair McKelway, L.L. D., editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," has accepted the invitation to deliver the cration at the corremented of New York State Day at the Pan-American Exposition on Sep-tember IS. Governor Odell and his staff, representatives of all branches of the State government, and a large delegation of the National Guard will attend.

The Rev. Dr. James F. Driscoll, proesser of sacred Scripture, Hebrew, and Italian at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dun woodle, Yenkers, has been appointed president of the new scholastic of the Order of St. Sulpice, to be attached to the Catholic University, Washington.

Prof. O. P. Phillips, of the Southern Catifornia Museum, representing the Bu-eau of American Ethnology, is in the Suchlo region, where he is obtaining mo-ion picture illustrating the industries eremonies, and domestic customs of the

Under the will of the late James Tole

man, of London, the sum of £250,000 is be ueathed to charity and the executors arrives an absolutely free hand in its dis-Dr. Hans Blum, one of the biographers of Bismarck, has become mentally de-ranged owing to his lossess through the recent failure of the beligning Bank, and

ans been placed in an asylum. He wen of Robert Blum, who was execu-vienna during the revolution of ISB The Earl of Devon, who recently cele rated his minetieth birthday, has been orated his macters forming, has been for many years rector of Powderham near Starreross, and Probendary of Exeter He always does daty in his parish church, and regularly in the in his turn as Probendary in Exerc Cathodral. He is a good preacher, an exymplary clergyman, and highly esteened through his parishlemers and neighbors.

A peculiar souventr is kept in Lord Schleberg, blessed, bayes, but of the control of the contro

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The French budget, as voted by the Chamber which has just ended its ses-sions, shows 3,502,000,000 francs for expenses, but to this figure must be added 75,000,000 francs for fulfillment of current laws and the running of different ser vices or offices; 25,000,000 owed to the Company of the Southern Railways, and 51,000,000 for the Algerian budget. This makes a real and grand total of expenses estimated for the next year of 2.748,000,000 francs. If to that national budget are added those of the departments or provinces and of the townments or provinces and of the townships, which amount to about 1,00,00,000
francs, it is seen that the yearly taxes
of France are nearly five milliards, the
figure of the Prussian war indemnity of
1871. After the payment of that indemnity
and of the expenses resulting from the
war the debt of France was 22,000,000,
francs; now it is 33,000,000,000, to which
must be added the debts contracted by
the departments and the townships, or
"communes," amounting to 4,000,000,000.
This makes a grand total of 50,000,000,
francs, at the minimum, and 37,000,000,000
at the maximum, representing the national, departmental, and communal debt
of France.

The notable extension of electric transit facilities abroad is something which amazes old-time travelers visiting Europe in recent years. The irrepressible trolley venience in getting about fully recognized sion. All the smaller as well as th larger cities of France, Switzerland, Hofland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy h fine electric cars on which one may ride for a single fare varying from 1 to 6 cents. The pretty blue and white electrics of Lucerne and Frankfort add much to the animation and Leauty of the street scenes. The ride on top of the electric from The Hague to Scheveningen Beach is hardly to be outdone by a tally-ho or a private victoria. In Glasgow the omnibuses and horse cars are being displaced gradually but surely by electric traction. But more than one generation will probably pass out of existence before there is surcease from laber for the time-honored hansom of London. fine electric cars on which one may ride

The castle of Homburg, in which King Edward will reside during his summer visit to Germany, was the home of a daughter of George III. The castle conof that sovereign, a picture of him as an octogenarian, blind and incapacitated. It is full length, in profile, and the poor old is full length, in profile, and the poor old man is seated, clad in a purple dressing gown, with the star of the Garter on his breast. He wears a long white beard. A few years ago the puture was shown, still in the packing case in which it had been sent to his daughter, who died in 1810. With it were some specimens of girlish needlework sent to her aunt by Princess Victoria.

have accomplished in the Congo Free State:

"When two years ago public opinion was excited by the prosperity of the Belgian Congo and by the rise in the shares of certain Belgian companies, it fixed itself upon the French Congo without edquiring into the cause of success. There was no apparent knowledge that the Belgian Congo is intersected by 13,00 kilometres of navigable waterways, and that the country is almost thoroughly explored. The authority of that State is generally recognized, at least along the rivers. A numerous armed force exists, while the initiative of the King gives a definite economic direction to the work of the Administration.

while the initiative of the King gives a definite economic direction to the work of the Administration.

"There were no similar conditions in the French Congo, as the holders of comessions speedily realized to their detriment. Landing at Brazzaville or Libraville with illusions and inexperiences, the new directors of companies or their agents were told that in the French Congo, with the exception of Ubanghi and the Senga there were no navigable waterways, no roads, no railway lines, and no beats for rivertransport. The country was virtually unknown, and our authority was not acknowledged except over a very limited surface. Between the central Government in Paris and the local powers there was no unity of views, and even among the latter there were dissensions."

implicated and interesting than in Paris The attempt to deal with it along m lines and in accord with modern neces sities, and at the same time to preserve which is a source of such great revenue to it, has perplexed the authorities to uch an extent that the present complexon of Paris, from the traction point of dew is no indication of the arrangements a be ultimately adopted.

Hulf a dozen systems of electric railways are being tried in one quarter alone; twenty different styles of cars are to be seen in a half-hour stroil through the streets. As antiquated and very objectionable steam transway line follows the same route as the ultra-modern metropolitan underground, haunted throughout its entire length by crowded omnibuses, yet the accommodations are so insufficient that the little passenger boats on the Seine are also full to discomfort, and occasionally dump their burdens into the river from sheer hability to maneuvre properly under such conditions. ways are being tried in one quarter alone

The hill which has just been introduced into the Belgian Chamber of Deputies by the Government is based upon the report of the recent mixed commission. The principle of personal service (prohibion of employing substitutes) which was strongly urged by the comm swever, been abandoned in the emmission's recommendation in this resect, but the ministers who drafted the at in voting the war budget or main text in voting the war budget or main-taining the system of "remplacement" as a now stride. It may be recalled that the circumstance of teneral Brassles a attempt to introduce personal service in 1981 led to fadiure and to his own resigna-tion as Minister of War. This reform, it is thought, will not be realized for some years to come. Other portions of the bill show the effect of the passing away of the fear entertained a year ago that England could not be relied upon, in case of a Franco-German war, to maintain the integrity of Belgium. The army will remain as at present consti-

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The British Board of Trade has issued statement concerning the production and consumption of coal and the num-ber of persons employed in coal producion in the principal countries of the world during a number of years past. The result shows that the coal industry in the various countries is growing, for it is seen that the amounts produced in 1900 were in all cases greater than in the preceding year, the increase in the produc-tion of the United States being noteworthy, proving as it does that for the last two years the production of the United States has exceeded that of the nited Kingdom of Great Britain, while the production of Germany represents less than one-half, and that of France and Beigium together less than a quarter of that of the United States. The total pro duction amounts to something like \$50,000,-000 gross tons per amount, for which Great Britain and the United States together account for nearly three-quarters. As to the value of the coal at the pit's mouth figures for 1900 are said to show \$2.62 for Great Britain, \$2.40 for France and Belgium, \$1.86 for Germany, and \$1.20 for the United States (presumably soft coal only)

The value of the coal was nearly sta-tionary in the United States, as compared with the figures of twelve years preceding while in Great Britain the value was more than double the figures at that time. This would seem to show that the cost of labor and development in Great Britain has progressed at a very rapid ratio, while the introduction of machinery in the United States has tended to offset any such expansion in the initial cost.

The countries which export coal in ex-Britain, Germany, the United States, Belgium, and Japan, and the coal-producing In 1900 the United States consumed 239,-

628,600 tons; the United Kingdom 196,786,000 tons; Germany, 99,204,000 tons, and France 46,016,000 tons.

From this it will be seen that the con sumption of coal in the United States surpasses that of Great Britain or any other country named, though, reduced to is full length, in profile, and the poor old man is seated, clad in a purple dressing gown, with the star of the Garter on his breast. He wears a long white beard. A few years ago the picture was shown, been sent to his queries with the star of the Garter on his breast. He wears a long white beard. A few years ago the picture was shown, been sent to his queries of girlish needlework sent to her aunt by Princess Victoria.

In order to prevent overcrowding by the indiscriminate admission of foreign students the University of Heidelberg amnounces that hereafter allens will not be admitted to the medical department unless they have undergone an examination rolly as rigid as that demanded of the German students have secured entrance attandard.

Political circles in Parls agree that the colonial system of France and the way it has been admittated as been admittated as been admittated with the termination of the properties of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry admit that there is much to be desired in the present circles in the present it is administered. Will prove one of the principal topics of discussion in the campaign reseeding the general election, which will take place ten months hence. Even ardent supporters of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry admit that there is much to be desired in the present it is administered.

"Le Slecte" recently contained an article on the mulpied with contains an conflugent of vigorous young mon who care to study colonial questions, or who would be fitted for agencies in the Congo, where commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the Congo, where commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the commerce is not facilitated as in Senigal by natives who have in the constanting they per capita, it is not so large as that of Great Britain. In making up its esti-

\$13,661,028 respectively.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

diana to call a man "Mark Hanna." It is, however, legal to open a jackpot with a lead dollar.—Chicago Tribune.

American capital and Yankee enterprise will start the blood of laziness and put a new spirit into the people who now loaf and live on bananas. Talk about rein-carration! Cuba is in the first stages of a glorious reincarnation at the present momeat.—New York Herald.

A single American firm has rented sixteen shops in Vienna to sell Yankee-made shoes. But our "infant industries" are still pap-fed by a tariff on foreign shoes.— New York World.

The steel strikers are finding the enem rather troublesome obstacle to deal with Organized money, in unlimited amounts, is harder to overcome than an army with banners.—Columbus Press-

It is to be hoped that in the mix-up The general feeling is that since this country has been faunched on its career as a "world power" by the McKinley Hanna Administration we have had enough of fighting. The blood of soldiers of the United States is too precious to be used to enrich the soil of Chia, the Phil-ippines or any other land.—Buffalo Times.

It is singular enough and it raises protest to find an officer whose conducwon a decisive battle on trial for his course during the movements and ma-neuvres that preceded it. There is sus-ption of the existence of a clique and a conspiracy.—Portland Oregonian.

The great number of employes who vote the Republican ticket because they are told that its success will bring them higher wages never get "a smell" of the prosperity which their votes bring to their protected" employers.—Chicago Chron

Ex-Senator Chandler has given "Fighting Bob" Evans' book quite a boom, but it is not likely to become one of the really cessful literary works of the year un s it is burred out of some Sunda noe library pretty soon.—Chicago Rec Useraid ord-Heraid. Since there is work on steel vessels for it least a year ahead for every American

plant at full capacity, it would seem as f the shipbuilding industry is in no speind need of governmental encouragement ust at this time. Boston Herald. If Mark Hanna can settle strikes while

you wait there never was a better op-portunity for him to work a few hours at his trade.-Chicago News.

All the shippards in the country are ousy that they have to neglect Govern ment ships in order to complete their private contracts on time. They would neglect them still more if they had a subsidey—Kansas City Times.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, who has a

een scent for spoils, declares that Senaor Hanna is the legical Republican canlidate for the Presidency in 1901. It is didate for the Presidency in 1891. It is quite likely that many other spotis-mengers will also be in favor of Hanna's aomination—at least, up to the time of the meeting of the Republican National Concrition. But will it be believed that this is the same Stewart who, taking up his beloved "Crime of 1874," indignantly left the Republicans in 1896 and went over with the Nevada Populists to Bryan"— Philadelphia Record. with the Nevada Pe Philadelphia Record.

TO MEET IN MEXICO.

The American Institute of Mining Enocieties in the United States, has decided to hold one of its regular meetings in the City of Mexico next November, following the precedent established some when regular meetings were held in London, Paris, and Canada.

The meetings of the institute are held usually at places of scientific and practical interest, and wherever it has always received the most bountiful and cordial hospitality from miners, manufacturers, capitalists, and official authorities. The institute numbers among its members men of recognized scientific authority as well as of wealth and position, because its membership contains not only the engineers and specialists dedicated to the branch of mining, but many other professional men, such as geologists, civil engineers, chemists, and also manufacturers, railroad men, and capitalists interested in the development of the practical sciences.

The membership of the American Institute of Mining Engineers extends throughout all the countries of the globe, and it has many members in all the na-tions of the American Continent. In Mexico alone there are 130 members scattered throughout the country and connected with some of its most important mining and smelting works.

When it decided to hold one of its regu-

lar meetings in the City of Mexico, the members of the institute had for their object to learn personally about the min-ing wealth of the country, to study upon the ground the development and progress attained in Mexico's mining business, and also to extend their acquaintance, for future mutual benefit, by meeting the encountries which import coal in excess of the amount they export are Russia, Sweden, France, Spain, Italy, and Austria. By far the larger tonnage under this head is France, which imports 13,000,000 and exports perhaps 2,500,000 tons. After taking into consideration these facts of imports and exports one comes to the figures regarding the consumption of coal.

In 1900 the United States consumed 239, and the City of Mexico and surrounding country. rectly interested in the branch of science

Callentes, San Luis Posoti, Monterey, and the City of Mexico and surrounding country.

The City of Mexico having been selected as the principal centre for the meeting, where the inaugural and technical sessions will be held during the coming month of November, the members residing there, understanding the far-reaching importance of this coming event, and acting under the authority of one of the vice presidents of the institute. Engineer Carlos F. de Landero, who resides in Pachuca, have formed themselves into a local committee to organize a reception worthy of the institute and of the members who will attend the meeting. To that end the local committee already counts on the kind protection which has been freely given by Engineer Leandro Fernandez, Minister of Fomento; Lie, Jose I. Limantour, Minister of Finance; Engineer Manuel Fernandez Leal, Director of the National School of Engineers; Hon, Guillermo de Landa y Escandon, President of the Ayuntamiento of the city, and other well-known and distinguished persons who have been pleased to give the committee their support in order to obtain the greatest possible success in organizing a hospitable, interesting, and distinguished reception.

SECRETARY LONG'S MISTAKE.

Secretary Long has made the mistake of ignoring the complaint and request of his very able predecessor. He should have thought of the fact that after he goes out of office he may be maligned by some navy officer and that he would like to have vindication from assaults which he will be anable to repel.

Mr. Chandler therefore announces that he will discuss in print all the questions in the case. He will explore the record of his assailant. He will overhaul the transactions of the Navy Department while it has been under Secretary Long's

while it has been under Secretary Long's charge.

This will be a most edifying exposure. Mr. Chandler is familiar with all the facts and with the law of the Navy Department. He has a pen steeped in gall and venom. He will try both Evans and Long at the supreme bar of public opinion. He will strip from both the gaudy feathers of their renown. His statement will be "mighty interesting reading," as old Horace Greeley used to say. It will be an appeal to the people.

Messrs Long and Evans will suffer more from this tribunal than they would have suffered from a naval court.—Chicago Chronicle.

A SHINING COMBINATION

publican ticket in the next national election than that of Roosevelt and Yates has been proposed or will be. Report has it valued at \$19,502,813 and that Yates desires to run with Roosevel What Roosevelt desires is not yet published, but it would be little creditable to him to presume he would not be shy of such a running mate, if he had any constitute a ticket for the b'hoys, but sober men would regard it with alarm, as typical of restlessness and recklessness. Of course, Yates would not count after election as a force in the Administration for any more than Roosevelt does now, but the combination would have a signicance inspiring anything but confidence. We know what Roosevelt is—a blustering, value man, who showed himself wanting in qualities of high statesmasship and in genuine independence when he was Governor of New York. Yates is now Governor of Illinois. He was nominated because he had no political record and was elected on that of his father. During the campaign he was prolific of fair promises. In office he has forgotten most of them, showing himself not only a thoroughgoing spoilsman, but a scandalous nepotiat. It is altogether unlikely that Illinois would seriously support him for nomination as Vice President.—Boston Herald. Of course, Yates would not count after

LINGERING EXPECTATION.

As the Treasury surplus is still increasing because of the retention of a large share of the war taxes, it is thought that the Republican majority in Congress will be easily persuaded to bestow millions of public money in bounties upon transpor tation companies on the plea of restoring American shipbuilding.

If it were not for the lingering expec-tation of receiving large steamship subsidles out of the pockets of taxpayers there would be no disparagement of the prosperity of American shipbuilding interests. Although this industry has undergone a new development under the most favorable conditions without public aid, there is no doubt that the subsidy scheme operates as an obstruction to fix march. More yards would be opened and more ships would be built for the ocean service at fair profits but for the prospect of the larger gains from subsidy. Apart from the iniquity of this subsidy scheme, its removal from Congress by the defeat of the Hanna bill at the next season would be promotive of the ocean transportation interests of the country.—Philadelphia Record. prosperity of American shipbuilding in-

THE NEELY CASE.

The prospective pardon of one of the men involved in the Cuban postal frauds, and the persistent talk of the difficulty or impossibility of convicting Neely, have Neely would not be brought to trial at all The "Havana Post" says that Neely will be released, and that he is even now "preparing to leave for his home." Remem mate relations with men in high place in our Government, one can hardly repel the conclusion that if he escapes prosethe conclusion that if he escapes prosecution it will be because it is desired that he should escape. Is there a fear that a facts might come out that would reflect unpleasantly on the Heath family? It is known that Neely was recommended by Perry Heath, and that Heath was very much interested in his welfare. Rathbone, who is also charged with malfeasance, is another man with a pull, and the forcing of the Neely case to an issue might be unpleasant for Rathbone and his backers. In a word, the whole case is complicated with politics. Therefore, when people hear that it is doubtful whether a case can be made out against Neely, they naturally wonder whether politics has not something to do with the matter.—Indianapolis News.